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## The Advocate, March 13, 1972

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# Calendar Reform Vetoed By Faculty

by John F. Banzhaf III  
Professor of Law

Some 437 law students -- the overwhelming majority in a recent poll who voted to have examinations finished before the Christmas vacation -- will no doubt be very disappointed to learn that the Faculty has rejected their proposal, and that the chances of any substantial calendar reform for the 1972-73 year are virtually nil. If they examine the minutes of the last faculty meeting they will discover that their request was never considered on the merits, since one member of the Faculty opposed consideration on the ground that the item had not been placed on the agenda the requisite number of days before the meeting.

They will probably be miffed to learn that a majority at the meeting voted, nevertheless, to consider the matter, but that a minority -- **THAT'S RIGHT, A MINORITY** -- was able to prevent consideration of the proposal on this procedural technicality. Finally, to

add insult to injury, a further examination of the minutes shows that the faculty took this position after considering, and approving, three proposals which also had not been previously placed on the agenda.

At first glance, this no doubt seems to be just another typical example of outrageous Faculty behavior and disregard of the student's viewpoint. After all, here is an issue which does not involve knowledge or professional expertise uniquely within the realm of the Faculty. It is a subject upon which the students probably know as much, if not more, than the Faculty, and one which affects students very directly and immediately.

The poll held during the week of February 25 indicated that 89% of the 643 participants favored a change from the present schedule (the present schedule got the lowest number of votes), and that 67% of the students voting favored Proposal A which would have examinations concluded by Christmas vacation.

Nevertheless, although I voted in favor of

considering the proposal for calendar reform on its merits, and argued strongly in favor of giving weight to the survey, I believe that there is more here than meets the eye, and that this is an excellent example of the problems caused by that old and persistent bugaboo, the communications gap: the communications gap between the Faculty and Student Government, and the communications gap between Student Government and the students.

To the best of my recollection, here is how the problem developed. For many years the students at this Law School would return from Christmas vacation to a week of classes to be followed shortly thereafter by examinations. Following examinations, there would be a short semester break before the spring term began. This "lame duck" week of classes was apparently disliked by everyone, students and Faculty alike. Moreover, many students apparently felt that they did not want to take Christmas vacation "under the gun"

(see **CALENDAR**, p. 6)

# The Advocate

Student Newspaper of the National Law Center, The George Washington University

Volume 3 Number 9

March 13, 1972

## Nader Talks on PIRG, Assails Law Education

## Barron Will Leave GW To Be Dean of Syracuse

by Howard Rosenthal  
Advocate Staff Writer

Ralph Nader addressed a gathering of GW students in the Center Ballroom Thursday night, in a speech sponsored by supporters of the D.C. P.I.R.G.

Nader stressed the need for a challenge to the student's normative value systems as an essential facet of education, one which he contends is ignored by the contemporary educational

"normalcy," was hotly disputed by Nader. He contended that the movement has not died but merely changed.

As a result of what he called the "absorptive capacity of the Establishment," the efficacy of such tactics has declined, and therefore their use has declined as well. To replace such tactics, and so to achieve the desired goals under present conditions, Nader urged continued direct

by Gene Mechanic

Professor Jerome A. Barron will leave the National Law Center at the end of this semester to become the Dean of Syracuse University Law School. Professor Barron, an acknowledged expert in mass communication and constitutional law, will begin his tenure in upper New York State in July.

When asked what changes he plans to make at Syracuse, Barron replied that he is still too unfamiliar with the school operation to determine exactly what alterations are needed. "I don't want to be like a person who goes to Russia for a day and thinks he knows what is wrong with the country," Barron said.

Barron, however, does hope to bridge the gap between the law school and other departments at Syracuse. The University's Newhouse School of Mass Communication offers Barron the opportunity to create interdisciplinary programs between the law school and another department which has a good reputation in his favorite field of study. "I don't think the curriculum has to be limited to the walls of the school you're in," Barron emphasized.

Barron is contemplating a masters program combining law and mass communications. "I hope the faculty is interested in this," he laughed. However, he also plans to allow law students to enrich their education through taking courses in other University departments, including Syracuse's Maxwell School of Public Affairs.

Barron, who at the age of 38 will be one of the younger law school deans, has an impressive array of credentials. Following his graduation from Tufts University, where he received a degree in English, Barron refused a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to study English at the University



Professor Jerome A. Barron

of Chicago and decided to attend Yale Law School." With an English degree all I could do was teach while law gave me many more options." He continued, "It's ironic that I became a teacher anyway."

Following three years at Yale (he did not particularly enjoy his first year of law school since it was "dreary after studying English and Philosophy"), Barron went into the Army. After his discharge, he came to GW as a teaching fellow. Upon receiving his Masters, he became a law clerk for Chief Judge Marvin Jones of the United States Court of Claims. Barron enjoyed the exposure to the diplomatic and administrative circles of Washington, and following his clerkship, he practiced law with a Washington law firm, teaching part-time at GW.

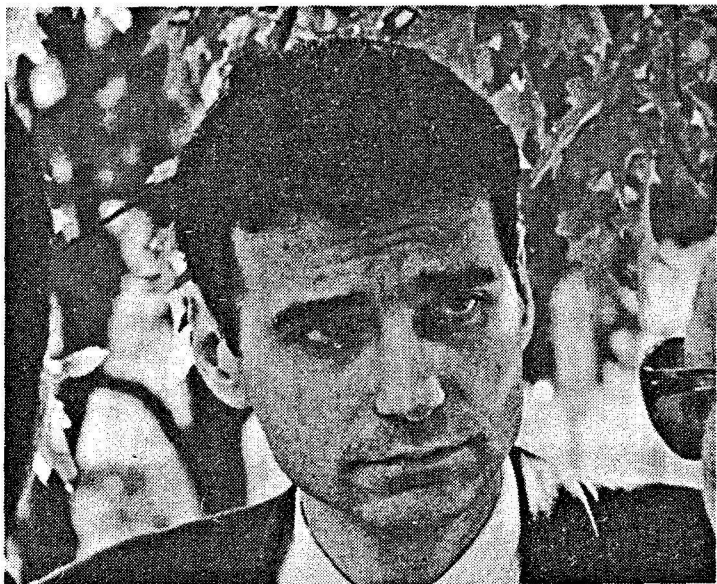
His law firm practice, however, was to be shortlived. In 1962, Barron received a letter from the University of North Dakota Law School offering him a professorship. With his wife, whom Barron described as "adventurous," he crossed the Appalachians for the first time in his life to work in the North Dakota wilderness. The switch

from big city to rural life was frustrating at first, but it was at North Dakota that Barron became interested in mass communications law and met the co-author of his casebook on the subject, Donald M. Gillmore.

Following two years in the northern Middle West, Barron became a professor at the University of New Mexico Law School, in Albuquerque. Finally, in 1965, he accepted an offer to become a professor at GW Law School.

During his years here, Barron has taught constitutional law, civil procedure, administrative law, federal jurisdiction, agency and partnership (after a year of teaching the latter subject he pleaded with the Dean to relieve him of the honor), but the course for which he is most renowned is "Public Policy and Mass Media." He stressed the need for a responsible media and an indication that his views are beginning to win acceptance was seen last June, when the Supreme Court, citing his major article on the subject (80 Har. L. Rev. 1641, 1967), suggested in *Rosenbloom v. Metromedia* that "if the States fear that private

(see **SYRACUSE**, p. 2)



Public interest lawyer Ralph Nader

system. According to Nader, the goals of education should be to train the student in the ability to solve real problems, develop a life-long "self-educational thrust," and to develop a new conception of the role of the active citizen in society.

He urged the breakdown of present-day distinctions between students and the rest of the population, in favor of an interaction between different groups, such as students and blue-collar workers or the poor. This would benefit the individuals, and the nation as a whole, by changing perspectives and therefore priorities as well.

The view of many observers that the student activist movement is dead, and that students have finally returned to

student involvement in critical public issues.

One such new method of involvement, advocated by Nader, is the Public Interest Research Group. The failure of government agencies to effectively regulate industries for which they are responsible, and the lack of accountability of leaders of government, big business, and organized labor to the general public, make such an independent private organization essential, in Nader's view.

Such groups have already been organized and are functioning elsewhere, and beginning to have an impact in those areas. Nader cited the growing concern of various vested interests as evidence of

(see **D.C. P.I.R.G.**, p. 7)



# Ex-Law Student Sues D.C. Bar Committee

by Buffy Crow  
Advocate Copy Editor

A June 1971 graduate of the National Law Center, Peter D. Lent, filed a suit against the Committee on Admissions and Grievances for the District of Columbia Bar Examination, in the District Court for the District of Columbia on February 29, 1972. The complaint, which asks for a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief, states that the methods used by the Committee in preparing, administering, and evaluating the D.C. Bar Examination violate the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment in their secrecy, arbitrariness, and capriciousness.

The plaintiff claims violations of his constitutional rights under the Fifth Amendment on the grounds that:

1. *The defendant's preparation, administration and evaluation of the District of Columbia Bar Examination is done without adherence to any formal, public procedures or standards.*

2. *Defendants make neither examination papers nor test scores available to student candidates who have taken examinations.*

3. *There is no provision for consultation between examiners and candidates who have failed portions of the examination. Whether to grant such consultation, and, if granted, the scope and substance of such consultation, is entirely discretionary with defendant examiners...*

4. *There is no provision for internal independent review of the grades given by examiners as a check against clearly arbitrary evaluation.*

Relief is prayed for in the form of a declaration by the District Court that the methods used by the Committee violate the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. The plaintiff also requests that the Court order the Committee to establish specific rules of procedure which provide at a minimum for disclosure to unsuccessful candidates of the grade received on each section of the exam and of his grade received on the exam as a whole, access to individual test papers, an opportunity to review and discuss the examination with the

individual examiners, and an independent administrative review procedure as a check against error or abuse of discretion.

This suit arose as a result of the personal experience of the plaintiff, who, as a failed candidate for admission to the Bar of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, was unable, in spite of persistent effort, to obtain any information of substance as to the reasons and circumstances of his failure of the examination.

In a letter to the Committee on Admissions and Grievances, Mr. Lent expressed himself as deeply concerned as to the absolute secrecy of the procedures used by the Committee in the preparation and the grading of the examination:

*(This secrecy) breeds mistrust and contributes to a climate of suspicion that always accompanies the performance of a public office under the shroud of secrecy... This is particularly so... when the public office is also a vital component of the judicial process. Surely recent events have established that secrecy in government is not an end worth pursuing in itself. It is rather a self-defeating denial of a democratic principle: mutual trust between the governors and the governed.*

*...This same principle is equally applicable to the judicial process. The question of who should be entitled to practice law is of course a broad philosophical problem, grounded in series and crucial considerations which effect the life, liberty and property of the individual citizen and the health of any society...*

Mr. Lent is preparing for the case, which will be heard by Judge Gessell, in collaboration with the American Civil Liberties Union.

SYRACUSE, from p. 1

## Barron Leaves GW in July

citizens will not be able to respond adequately to publicity involving them, the solution lies in the direction of ensuring their ability to respond, rather than in stifling public discussion of matters of public concern."

Barron, who considers GW one of the fine law schools in the country, has seen many changes in the school since his days as a teaching fellow, when three-fourths of the law students attended at night. "This has always been a pleasant place to be," he said, "and there is no program or field which we don't have." However, he said, "I felt

that after teaching for ten years, I wanted to try something else." He continued, "it will be nice to try to build a program."

Although Barron is uncertain as to the specifics of the program he will try to build, he firmly believes that "really dynamic developments of social change come from leaps at the theoretical level." He believes that to criticize the case method per se in favor of a total clinical program may miss the point. "I don't know what the case method is," he said. "Much depends on who is in the room, including both the teacher and the students."

However, Barron, who will continue to teach mass communications and constitutional law while Dean, does see the clinical method as an important part of the law school curriculum. He hopes to make the law school "a part of the University and the community."

When asked whether he believes that the role of a law school dean should be one of active advocacy for particular positions, Barron replied, "Having taken the job in my thirties, I can't see the passive approach yet." "No one,

however, should go into a job without at least the intention of being flexible," he added.



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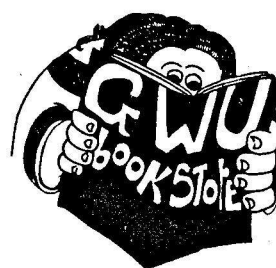
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# Kibbutzim Workers Leave for City Life

by Stuart Rawlings

*(Stuart Rawlings, a second-year GW law student, spent the last year in the Middle East. This first report is on his 6-month stay at Kibbutz Galed in Northern Israel. The second report will be on his travels around Israel, and the third on his travels through the Arab countries on Israel's borders.)*

"When I was 17 years old," Michael Mier of Kibbutz Galed told, "my family left our home in Munich. We crossed the German border into France in the middle of the night. It was 1938, and the Nazis had been putting Jews in jail and burning our synagogues..."

"The Germans soon overran France, and I was put in a concentration camp called Hurs in the south. I lived in a barracks with 10,000 other Jews. Our food was so bad that I used to

survivor of the family.

"In 1945 I joined a hundred other German Jews who had fled and we founded Kibbutz Galed. The word 'Galed' means 'Memorial' in Hebrew, and it stands for all our relatives who were killed by the Nazis."

With the help of Jewish money from around the world, Galed's founders bought 2,000 acres of rocky land in the north of Palestine near Megiddo. The land was sold by wealthy Arab landholders living in Lebanon, and it had previously been used only for grazing. When the kibbutzniks arrived, the local Arabs drove them away with stones and wooden clubs. After waiting a full year, the Kibbutzniks returned in the middle of the night and built three houses. Soon there were watchtowers, barbed-wire fences, and bomb shelters. The local

soon account for half Galed's income. Galed now has 160 members, 50 children, and a secure and prosperous life.

## My Arrival

On May 15, 1971 I took a bus from Tel Aviv and drove for two hours north through brown hills. They looked rocky and barren, with only occasional patches of trees and crops. In front of one patch of trees was a sign saying "This forest is a gift from HARRY ROSENTHAL of Brooklyn, New York." Other forests and buildings bore similar inscriptions. The road narrowed down to one lane, the corners became sharper, and the bus screeched around each turn, forcing passengers to grip with both hands.

From a distance, Galed looked like a fortress of trees and buildings on top of a hill. We drove down through a plum orchard and a field where cows were grazing, and then up the hill. At the entrance to the Kibbutz was a large gate with a double barbed-wire fence leading around the kibbutz on both sides. Inside was a parking area. I got out and asked a girl called Hava for the Director of the kibbutz. She took me to a small office and introduced me to Senta, a tanned, alert woman of about 55.

I told Senta that I wanted to join Galed's "Ulpan" or language school. She told me that this would mean my studying Hebrew for half the day and working on the kibbutz for the other half; and I agreed. She then asked me if I was Jewish. I said no, but that I was interested in the kibbutz way of life. "Very good," she said, "welcome to the Galed community."

Then Hava took me on a short tour of the kibbutz, and I noticed the many pine trees, the paved walkways, and the modern one-story houses. In front of the houses were well-kept gardens of flowers and grass, and the general feeling was that of an American Senior Citizens village.

Hava took me to a small room in the Ulpan house. I had two roommates—Svi and Shaoul. Svi was a shy young man of 20 who had just come from Russia, and Shaoul was a man of 22 from Argentina who had a walk like a cha-cha-cha. They both planned to stay at the kibbutz for six months—long enough to learn enough Hebrew to attend the University of Jerusalem.

That night we went to the large dining hall where all the kibbutz meals are served. There were about 150 people there, and the dinner was soup, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggs and cheese. I was told (to my great disappointment) that this was a normal dinner.

The next day I was given an alarm clock and work clothes and told to report at 5:45 the following morning for work in the apple orchards.

## Work

At 5:45 a.m. I met ten other men in front of the dining hall, and we drove in a van across the fields for about twenty minutes to the orchards. There was only a faint light in the sky, and the air was crisp and still.

For the first two hours I

worked with Yitzrak, a 50 year old German Jew from Berlin. We moved irrigation pipes over two rows in the pear orchards and then in the apple orchards. "The water comes from the main pipeline from the Sea of Galilee," he told me in English. "This pipeline goes all the way to the Negev desert in the south, and it is Israel's lifeline."

We went into a shack for breakfast at 8:00, and we had tomatoes, cucumbers, eggs, cheese and slices of salami. Coffee and tea were the drinks. I noticed that there were ten men and no women; and Yitzrak told me that women used to work in the fields, but no more. Now they preferred "female" jobs such as cooking, sewing, and taking care of the children. Most of the conversations at breakfast were in Hebrew, even though the

me that his hobby was archeology, and on Saturdays he excavated tombs going back 4000 years.

By noon we had filled eight large carts with pears, and we drove back to the kibbutz. Lunch included strips of beet, squash, and the usual tomatoes, cucumbers, eggs, and cheese; and then I had a brief nap.

## Hebrew Class

At 2:00 I met 20 other members of the Ulpan in a classroom. Our teacher was a young girl called "Hremda," and she was a "Sabra" (born in Israel). Among the other students were ten Russians (who had just immigrated to Israel), six Americans, and others from Argentina, Brazil, France, Romania, and Turkey. All of us were in our twenties, and all except me were Jewish. They



Michael, a member of Kibbutz Galed, excavates a 4,000-year old tomb on his day off.

count the peas in my cup of soup, and would rejoice if I got as many as six or seven... After two years, although close to starvation, I decided to escape. I bribed two French guards and made my way into the fields, not knowing that in the next week all the inmates at Hurs would be taken by train to the Auschwitz gas chambers.

"For the next year, I hid in monasteries, always keeping one jump ahead of the French and German police. Cardinal Gerlier of Lyons tried desperately to get a visa for me to America or England, but no country would take me or any of the other Jews in France.

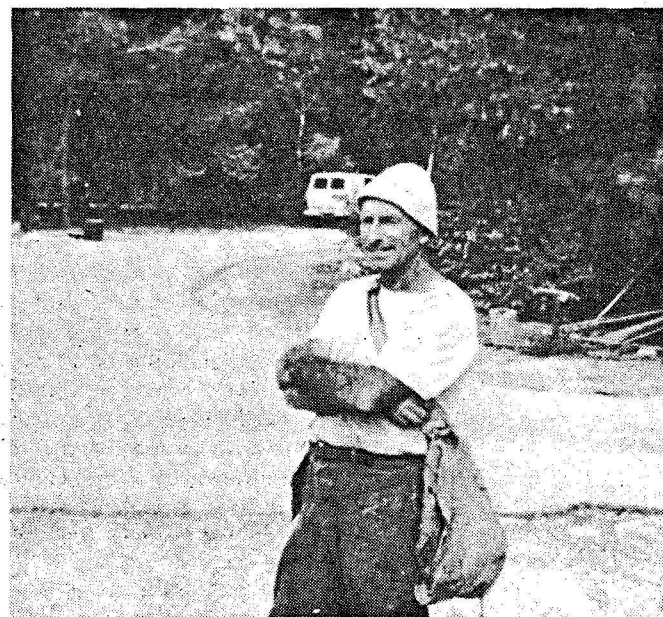
"In 1944 I walked with two other Jews across the Pyrenees into Spain. I had no boots, and my feet almost froze. My two friends went south to Seville and were caught and sent back to the concentration camp at Dachau. I was able to contact a boat going to Palestine. There were thousands of Jews on that boat, and for the whole trip the ship listed dangerously on the starboard side. When we entered the port of Haifa, the British denied us entrance and ordered all of us to go back to detention camps in Cyprus... Again I escaped, and this time I found other Jews in Palestine who offered me welcome. They told me that my father and two brothers had been murdered at Auschwitz, and so I was the last

Arabs did nothing this time, and Kibbutz Galed came to be accepted as a neighbor.

"For the first three years," Galed Director Senta Josenthal told me, "we worked almost every day on clearing stones from the fields. It was only after this work that we were able to plant crops." Then, with the help of loans from the United Nations Appeal, the kibbutz built a large cowshed, two chickenhouses, and a meeting hall.

In 1948 the British Mandate of Palestine expired, the State of Israel was proclaimed, and the Jews fought the combined armies of the adjacent Arab nations. Galed men fought in the war, and four were killed. Many of the local Arabs abandoned their homes, and Galed assumed ownership of 1,000 acres of rich farmland left behind. This new land was used to grow cotton and citrus fruits.

In the 1950s, the kibbutz was still losing money; and about half the members quit and went to the cities or other kibbutzim. Then the West German government decided to give German Jews war reparations, and the annual kibbutz income increased by 80,000 lbs. (\$25,000). This infused new spirit as well as economic prosperity into the kibbutz, and new members came. In 1970 Galed bought a one-fifth interest in a plastics factory, and this will



Yitzrak, Rawling's boss in the apple orchards, enjoys posing for pictures after a morning's work.

older men were mostly from Germany.

At 9:00 we all went to pick pears. The work was not hard, but the midday heat seemed to wear on my body. "The hardest thing," said Yitzrak, "is getting used to the 'Homsin.' That's a dry wind that comes from the deserts of Saudi Arabia. It puts an electrical charge in the air that wears away at your nerves. They say that people get irritable then, and judges in the courts give light sentences to criminals convicted during this time."

Working alongside me was an elderly dark-skinned man called Moshe. He didn't speak English, but I found out from Yitzrak that he was from Yemen. In 1950 he and 50,000 other Yemenite Jews crossed a 100-mile desert on foot to get to the capital and then by airplane to Israel in what was called "Operation Bootstrap." They had had almost no education, and some had built fires on the airplanes to keep warm. Near Moshe were three young Yemenite girls who sang "Barbara Ann" (by the Beach Boys) as they worked. They all lived in a nearby village and came to the Kibbutz every day as hired laborers.

Also in our group was Michael Mier of Munich. He watched the ground as he worked and picked up little chips of stone. He told

had learned the Hebrew alphabet and pronunciation from bar mitzvah training, but none could converse in Hebrew.

I found the Hebrew language to be quite different from any other language I had studied. The alphabet bears no resemblance to the English alphabet; and vowels are represented, if at all, in dots beneath the consonants. Hebrew is written and read from right to left, with paragraph indentations also on the right.

## The General Operation

At Galed there are 22 committees which handle most of the kibbutz's affairs. They cover non-producing areas such as building, education, security, and food, and producing areas including fruit, dairy and meat.

Affairs are usually discussed first by the respective committees, and then aired at the Saturday night meetings of the whole kibbutz. Major decisions (such as whether to start a cotton crop, or to spend \$100,000 on a new dining hall) are debated at the general meeting, with everyone having their say. Then the members vote on it, with either a majority or 2/3 approval needed.

Most jobs at the kibbutz are rotated every two or three years. For example, Court, the Treasurer, will return to picking oranges this spring; and Senta,

(see KIBBUTZ, p. 8)



# Editorials

## Law Firm Syndrome

Perhaps the days have ended when law students frightened their more traditional predecessors by launching their careers into the public interest law area. Certainly, says Mark J. Green in the February 21 issue of *New York* magazine, the law student of the 1970's cannot be categorized as merely a three-piece walking suit with a body inside, but according to the most recent statistics released by the Eastern elite law schools, law firms' recruitment is as strong as ever.

Mr. Green, who is the director of Ralph Nader's Corporate Accountability Research Group, is quite disturbed at these statistics.

*I recently interviewed applicants for Nader jobs at six Eastern law schools. In October, 1971, I saw fifteen Columbian Law students, but the year before, 29 students had signed up to see us at Columbia. At Yale, which everyone (except Yale Law students) assumes is turning out scores of idealists for legal ramparts, I interviewed only nine third-year applicants... Cravath, Swaine, and Moore in New York saw over 30, and Arnold and Porter of Washington, D.C., saw about 50. On the other hand, at Harvard (which everyone assumes produces only corporation lawyers), 47 applicants showed up for Nader-job interviews.*

However, even Harvard students flocked in greater numbers to law firms in 1971 than they had in 1969 (49% in 1969, 61% in 1970, and 55% in 1971). Yet, several public interest lawyers argue that to merely look at Harvard, Yale and Columbia, the schools that have always seen the most pressure for law firm compliance, is misleading. They contend that some of the better state and non-Ivy law schools have increasing public interest activism. After all, they say, just in the last year several public interest law firms, supported by students in state universities and law schools, have been established. The interest is high and law students in these other schools are itching to get into the public interest battle, say some of the Public Interest Research Group organizers in Washington.

Mr. Green believes that much of the reason for the slowing-down of legal activism in law schools, which in turn causes fewer law students to enter public interest law upon graduation, can be traced to the failures of law school machinery.

*I believe it (law school) desensitizes them to the just deployment of legal resources; it discourages inquiry into the normative values inherent in the legal process, and (to quote Ralph Nader) it sharpens students' minds by narrowing them...*

*When a Columbia law student asked a corporation professor about an aspect of corporate responsibility during a class discussion, the professor said he'd be glad to go through law school without understanding prosecutorial discretion, without understanding what compliance means, without comprehending how and why lawyers try to select the judges they will appear before in a system which cannot only be studied by reading appellate court decisions. That is like studying architecture by only looking at pictures of buildings rather than at the structures themselves.*

Green does see some encouragement in a contrary trend at most law schools to allow clinical credit. However, he says, "such advances may now be self-limiting." "When George Washington University's Urban Law Center," he continues, "got a little too aggressive, the school dropped sponsorship of it."

Green does believe that law students are diverse. He categorizes them into five areas. The first, the "traditional apparatchnik, accept the "mystique of the professional." They believe that only in a law firm can one practice and learn the law. The "legal yuppies" are the ideological antithesis to the traditional apparatchniks. They are lazy frisbee freaks, who "hitch through Africa, shoot movies, or teach skiing in Aspen" after graduation. Then, of course, there are the "law reviewers." They have "pushed the mystique of professionalism to its logical limits, solving such enigmas as how many policemen can dance on the head of a Puerto Rican." They converse in such language as "cite your source," "remote," and "nexus."

The "public service advocates" do exist also asking about justice and arguing for clinical law courses. Finally, says Green, there are the "smuggers." "They disdain everybody... except themselves."

The diversity, however, has a way of coming together at graduation time. Economics seems to be the chief motivating factor, as it has always been. Green sums it up by saying, "I see today's students less as a new breed than as the same old herd." It may be difficult to argue that he is wrong.

### Advocate Staff

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## Retired: Go to Sunny Florida

by David Kaufman  
Advocate Staff Writer

(Note: This columnist recently returned from a trip to Florida following his law school graduation. Following are his impressions of that trip.)

"Retired people don't die, they just fade away to Florida." This line—probably first uttered by Ponce de Leon—epitomizes the state of affairs here in Fort Lauderdale, where I am vacationing and surveying the scene. And why do they come? It's the sun, the glorious sun, which makes Florida the meteorological wonder of the United States.

The tanned Florida weatherman appears on the screen. He draws a line through central Florida, as if to emphasize that the weather due south of that line has nothing whatsoever to do with the weather in the rest of the country. "First let's examine the weather north of the line," he intones. "Frankly, it's a mess. Chicago has subfreezing weather, there's been a terrible snowstorm in Duluth, and New York has posted frost warnings. We'll give you a rundown on the lousy weather in the other cities in a moment, but first let's see how the weather was to the south of the line. Palm Beach was 80 and sunny, Miami 82 and sunny, and Fort Lauderdale 85 and fair. This pattern will hold for several days, after which we anticipate a bad spell. Temperatures should dip into the upper 70's, and the sun will be out only 95% of the time." If I were listening to this Florida chauvinist pig from anyplace else but Florida, I'd probably hit him with his weathervane.

Do you get the picture? No bulky clothing, no Prestone anti-freeze, leisurely days spent poolside, golfing and fishing year-round. The weatherman has hit on an important point—once you've seen Florida why the

heck should you want to go back the blustery North? The answer, of course, is that people have jobs and families up North. They're not quite ready yet to live the good life. But the retirees have weaker bonds to work or home, and for many, health considerations dictate warmth and sunshine. I met many successful businessmen and professionals who sacrificed their health to achieve success, and now must almost work at relaxing. At any rate they come and come and come, and the builders build and build and build, and the place is booming.

Many have found Miami Beach stale and overrated, and so the influx moves north to places such as Hollywood, Hallandale, and Fort Lauderdale. Castle Gardens, Fort Lauderdale, is in the vanguard of the condominium boomlet in suburban south Florida. The principal selling point is a beautiful new community center featuring 15 billiard tables, four bowling lanes, a card room, a game room, a men's gym, and a huge ballroom. Prospective residents amble goggle-eyed through the center, even though only a small percentage of the residents actually use most of these facilities. What they will use primarily are the two swimming pools and the ballroom for weekend shows and dances. I wonder if there could be such a fantastic place for young singles like myself. We could at least take full advantage of the facilities. But then again, youth is wasted on the young, and we probably wouldn't take full advantage either.

And they love to dance—the alley cat, the two-step, the cha cha cha, the mambo. You know, the dances they do at weddings and bar mitzvahs. I asked for a fast dance, so they did the old hitchhiker to some Perry Como number. Here I am the outsider and the older people have things

their own way—quite a switch in our youth-oriented society.

And they love to swim, or at least sit poolside playing mah jongg or pinochle or just plain talking. They take an occasional dip in the five foot deep pool—no lifeguard necessary—but the common practice is for the women to continue their conversations while wading in the pool. I think this easy-going way of life comes more naturally to the women than the men. Sorry about that, Womens Libbers.

The ballroom is packed for bingo every Thursday night and potluck supper Tuesday nights (where residents exchange favorite dishes), and for the big show every Saturday night. I saw a show featuring The Lively Ones, a singing group comprised of three nubile young ladies and an energetic and lucky young man. The show was only moderately successful until the girls shed their dresses to reveal striking legs encased in alluring hot pants. Say what you will about decreased interest in sex among older men—these older men responded to this fleshy display in a rising manner. And the show was complete when the girls burst into Hava Nageela—a masterpiece of ethnic direction.

And so for many this is that "somewhere over the rainbow" where bluebirds fly and arthritic conditions clear up. One man told me he was having such a ball that he never knew what day it was—each day felt like Sunday. I wonder as I ready myself to embark upon a legal career whether I will succumb to the tensions of this competitive profession, and whether I might someday be devoting myself to relaxation. I think a better tack would be to give health considerations primary attention in my life, and perhaps someday I might be lucky enough to live in Castle Gardens with a clean bill of health.

## Cantini Commissions Report Evaluating Security System

MEMORANDUM TO THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY:

In view of the recent incidents on campus involving security, I believe it is appropriate to have an independent, professional evaluation and review of the University's entire Security system. I have, therefore, engaged the services of International Intelligence, Inc., well-known security consultants. This organization has been requested to proceed immediately to analyze and evaluate the University security system and make a written recommendation to the President. This report will be made public to the entire University community and written comments on it will be given full consideration.

In the meantime, I am asking all students, faculty and staff to assist us by submitting in writing any criticisms, suggestions, or recommendations which they may have concerning security. In addition, I am requesting the Governing Board of the Marvin

Center to submit its written recommendations for any changes which it deems appropriate in the security policy for the Center.

Further, I have requested information from Specialized Management Services, Inc. concerning its procedures now in effect for ensuring that minors (under 18) are not served alcoholic beverages in the Center Rathskeller. I have also asked for the cooperation of the Residence Hall Association in submitting its comments or recommendations concerning the security system now in effect for the residence halls.

Because of the criminal proceedings now pending in the two recent sexual offenses, it would be totally inappropriate for me to comment on any of the specifics of these incidents. The facts surrounding these incidents will naturally become public during the course of subsequent legal proceedings.

I appreciate the comments and cooperation which we have

already received from members of the University community, and I look forward to your continuing cooperation in the forthcoming evaluation of the University Security system.

H. John Cantini, Jr.  
Vice President for Administration

?

Dissatisfied with intra-school communication? Write for the Advocate. Next deadline, March 18.

!



# A Week with William Buckley

by Harold C. Gordon

Advocate Book Review Editor

(*Cruising Speed* by William F. Buckley, Jr. Putnam, 250 pp., \$6.95.)

Poor Bill Buckley! It isn't enough that he edits *National Review*, writes a regular news column, appears weekly on *Firing Line*, lectures frequently, travels extensively, publishes voluminously, rides herd on the foibles of Arthur Schlesinger, the heresies of Richard Nixon, the manners of David Susskind, and the morals of Gore Vidal. Now it seems that, in the absence of a second James Boswell worthy of the subject, he is forced to become his own biographer as well. Such, alas!, is the price of greatness. The result is *Cruising Speed*, his latest book or "documentary" as he styles it, although it might just as easily have been entitled "The Pleasure of My Company" by William F. Buckley, Jr. Indeed, at first impression, this recent opus of his reminds one of the composer Rossini, who, when informed of a proposal to erect a statue of him, grandly offered to stand on the pedestal himself.

At first impression it would also appear that everything but everything happens to Bill Buckley in this fast-paced account of a week in his colorful existence: foreign royalty gets up when he enters the room, hero-worshipping Yale undergraduates follow him home, Truman Capote takes him nightclubbing, Ronald Reagan advises him on the advantages of contact lenses, Hugh Hefner invites him to join the *Playboy* family, Virgil Fox offends his ears with a Wagnerian rendition of Bach, and Ayn Rand fixes him with a fishy eye and proclaims: "You ahrr too intelligent to beleeif in Gott!"

But this is only at first impression. If the reader is not immediately put off by the condescending manner with which he is admitted into the Royal Presence, he will discover, long before the audience is concluded, that here at last is a man who is actually every bit as remarkable as he thinks he is.

One could, of course, have a

great deal of fun depicting Buckley as a middle-aged Little Lord Fauntleroy — an *enfant terrible* who hasn't changed since that memorable occasion when, at age six, he wrote an indignant letter to King George V demanding that Britain pay her war debt. To do so, however, would be more than unfair, it would be to miss the point entirely; the point being that Buckley is not so easily dismissed.

Anyone who has followed Mr. Buckley's career knows full well that in addition to the style of an aristocrat he also has the qualities of one, namely high courage, veneration for family and tradition, intense loyalty, unimpeachable integrity, and unfaltering devotion to principle. Such attributes, coupled with eloquence and keen intellect, are the things which invariably assure a man the highest success on the British and European political scene, where excellence is recognized and rewarded. They are also the things which invariably doom him to failure on the American, where the egalitarian ideal still prevails and the way to power lies through the degrading route of gladhanding, baby kissing, hot dog chomping and flattering the masses in terms more servile than one would use to address an emperor. Buckley, the aristocrat, simply refuses to play that game and instead chooses to fight for his beliefs on his own terms using his well known flamboyance as both shield and sword. As he himself admits at an unguarded moment in *Cruising Speed*:

*It is very hard for me to appeal, without protective covering, directly to an audience, because the audience might turn me down; and, as a conservative grown up in the knowledge that victories are not for us, I must not give the audience the power to believe that its verdict matters to me. There is my weakness as a public figure; and my strength.*

And strength is what is needed for what Buckley has in mind, which is nothing less than the saving of humanity from the

failure of modern liberalism through the traditional mainstays of Western Civilization. To quote him at his most deadly earnest:

*The Greek dramatists knew that at the center of the weakness of the world is the weakness of the individual. How much we have forgotten in the 2,500 years from Aeschylus to Arthur Miller. The great heresies of recent times revolved around the repudiation of a plain truth. Marx instructed us that the fault lies not in ourselves but in history, that we are underlings, buffeted about by great elemental social forces which we do not dominate. Freud taught us that we should not blame ourselves for our failings, that other factors over most of which we had no control, traumatized and weakened us and made us impotent as superintendents of our own fate. The development of the philosophy of total welfarism is the political translation of the abandonment of the central idea of Christian civilization: that we are each one of us, however, crippled by burdens material and psychological, capable by the grace of God of working out satisfactory lives.*

To sell an idea like that to the jaded, materialistic society of today is nothing short of a monumental task, and one can only speculate as to the true nature of any man who devotes his life to attempting it. With *Cruising Speed*, Buckley has given us a fascinating glimpse of that nature, in between the wisecracks and arrogance without which he is apparently unable to function. And should Mr. Buckley's blazing career be cut short by some unfortunate circumstance — his yacht torpedoed by a Russian submarine, his Honda boobytrapped by Arthur Schlesinger, his person exploded by the nihilists — before he has a chance to write his complete memoirs, posterity will be grateful for that glimpse and the insight it provides into the inner workings of one of the most brilliant, entertaining, stimulating, and infuriating minds that ever graced our time.

## Raped Coed's Mother Files Suit Against GW Asking for \$5 Million

The mother of one of the GW coeds raped last month in Lisner Auditorium filed suit against the University and against Charles B. Finney, a 61 year old security guard employed by GW. The suit, filed on Monday, March 6, charged the co-defendants with negligence, and seeks \$5 million in damages.

According to the complaint, the rape victim screamed for help to Finney when he was standing only 10 feet away from her assailant. The suit charges Finney with "negligently, carelessly, intentionally, and maliciously" turning his back on the girl and walking out after a quiet conversation with the

assailant.

Finney was later charged by the metropolitan police with compromising a felony, which means failing to take proper action.

The university is charged with negligence in leaving a door to Lisner Auditorium open when there is no event taking place there, as well as in hiring Finney, who is described in the complaint as being incompetent to perform his responsibilities as security guard.

The suit also alleges that a report by Finney to his supervisors, in which he said he thought the couple might have been "lovers," was falsified.

## GW Guard Released on Rape Rap

Charges brought against Charles Barrington Finney in connection with the February 7 rape of a GW coed were dropped Thursday, March 9. The charges were dismissed as being groundless.

Finney, a security guard at GW, was charged on February 24 by the Metropolitan police with "compromising a felony" after allegedly having failed to take proper action in connection with the rape incident.

Finney has been named as co-defendant with the University in a suit for negligence brought by the victim's mother.

## Capital Punishment: Retaliation or Justice?

by Edward J. Kiley

Advocate Staff Writer

Last month the California Supreme Court declared that capital punishment was "impermissibly cruel and unusual punishment" and forbidden by that state's Constitution. It should be noted that because the decision was based, not upon the United States Constitution, but upon California's, the decision is unappealable and, save by amendment, irreversible by the state legislature.

Because of the nature of the decision, harsh criticism from many quarters was to be expected. Even the irrational screams for blood from the self-righteous endorsers of the hanging tree were not wholly unlooked for. One such scream, however, requires further comment than merely a shoulder shrug and a laconic "What do you expect?"

On the editorial page of March 4's Washington Post, there appeared a Letter To The Editor from Robert D. Gordon, Executive Director, International Conference of Police Associations. In his opening paragraph, Mr. Gordon criticizes the Post for speculating on the reaction of the civilized world if Governor Reagan had suddenly executed the 102 inhabitants of Death Row. He then goes on to state:

*Nowhere did I read in your editorial, one word, let alone a sentence, of the 125 police officers who were gunned down by mad killers. Nor did I read a word about the barbaric murders of Sharon Tate and her associates, whose bodies were mutilated by Manson and his cohorts.*

A life for a life, Mr. Gordon; an eye for an eye; is that what you suggest? Would you have this nation remain in this dark realm of murder by statute? Fortunately the California Court declined to fall into trap of balancing one life against another. It saw capital punishment for exactly what it is — cruel and unusual, just as cruel and just as unusual as is any life-taking, one man from the other. It saw this and refused to allow the state to remain at the same level as those whom it had so righteously put to death.

Mr. Gordon continues his criticism by commenting, "You state that the death penalty is now wholly unconstitutional with the values of contemporary civilization". He then suggests attendance at the funerals of those 125 officers so that we could see the faces of their widows and orphans.

What Mr. Gordon wants is not the "justice" for which he so fervently pleads. Mr. Gordon here confuses justice with an old and outmoded concept supposedly banished from every sane society — revenge. What Mr. Gordon really wants is more widows and orphans. As for the death penalty being inconsistent with contemporary civilization, since we are among the fast declining number of nations who have retained capital punishment, Mr. Gordon must also mean that we are among the last of the civilized nations.

The letter then states that his organization is on record with the Supreme Court as favoring the death penalty as a deterrent to murder. This clearly flies in the face of all reason. Nearly every scientific study ever undertaken has arrived at the conclusion that capital punishment is not a deterrent — that the way to prevent the taking of life is not to take more lives.

Even the most adamant of adherents to the view that death should be retained in the list of sentences have ceased to make this argument. They now rely on the "will of the people" as embodied in the several states' legislatures, i.e., that is for them to decide. The California Court rejected this argument as well as that put forth by Mr. Gordon. It correctly decided that it is the function of the courts to interpret the constitution. If the "people" truly wish capital punishment to continue to demean human society, they may amend that Constitution.

Mr. Gordon's letter disturbed me, as I'm sure it did many others, for I find it difficult to accept the fact that there are still those whose concept of government is that of an authorized representative of the Almighty. This concept is what is at the base of the retention of capital punishment. The Bible says "Thou shalt not kill". It also says "Vengeance is mine, sayeth the Lord". These people have then taken the two statements and manufactured out of them for the government to kill, i.e., since God isn't here, personally, to wield "his terrible swift sword", the government, as his embodiment on earth, will do the wielding for him, taking eye for eye and tooth for tooth.

This entire fantasy that some have worked out for themselves ignores the fact that a government's primary task is to protect its citizens. And the simple truth is that putting those convicted of murder to death does not fulfill that function. I pity Mr. Gordon, for it seems to me that a man who can so firmly believe that capital punishment is worth retaining has missed something out of life, for killing only breeds more killing, whether done in the San Quentin gas chamber or on the streets of Los Angeles. True, people who take life require segregation from society, and certainly this segregation must include rehabilitative treatment. But their lives are no less sacred than those they took, and no government should presume to be above that sanctity.



CALENDAR, from p. 1

# Student Government Blamed for Faculty Veto

of examinations.

Thus, last year a poll was finally organized by Student Government in the hopes of determining the views of students about this issue. The poll was held without any real opportunity for discussion or consideration of many of the factors that went into setting a calendar. Moreover, students were offered a large number of calendar options. Nevertheless, some 550 students voted, and the results as interpreted by Student Government were reported to the Faculty with a recommendation for change.

At the faculty meeting, there was general agreement that this is an issue upon which student opinion should be given a great deal of weight. Thus, although there was some concern as to the validity of the survey and the lack of informed discussion among students preceding it, I believe that the majority of the Faculty went along with what they believed to be the majority of student opinion and adopted as the calendar for the 1971-72 school year the recommendation of Student Government.

It soon became evident that many students were not yet satisfied with the academic calendar, and the Student Faculty Committee began to consider it. Although I was not privy to their deliberations, it is my understanding that the Student Faculty Committee studied this problem at some length but at its most recent meeting declined to take a poll of student opinion and made no recommendation for change to the Faculty.

As a result, an ad hoc committee of law students composed in part by a disgruntled minority of the Student Faculty Committee took the aforementioned poll. The poll was late primarily because the Student Faculty Committee made its decision rather late, and only a few days remained before the last faculty meeting at which the Dean advised the students that the Faculty could reasonably make changes in the calendar for the coming year. The result was as previously described.

Despite what appears to me to be good cause and extenuating circumstances, the Faculty refused to consider the poll, although more students had participated this year than last; although the poll showed that the overwhelming number of students expressing a view were opposed to the present system; and although the actions of the students who organized the poll were probably as timely as they could have been under the circumstances.

I believe that the Faculty was wrong in ducking this issue on a procedural technicality, and in failing to consider this issue properly. Nevertheless, with all due respect, I believe much of the blame must be laid at the feet of Student Government. It appears to me that the Student Faculty Committee in effect studied this problem to death, since the need to make firm commitments for summer school and other long-range circumstances virtually precludes changes at later faculty meetings in next year's calendar. Calendar reform is admittedly a difficult problem but if the Student Faculty Committee studies it beyond the time when the Faculty can act, it appears that they make reform impossible.

There is no question in my mind that had the Student Faculty Committee recommended the same proposal of having examinations before the Christmas vacation, and had this come up in the normal course and been promptly placed on the agenda, the Faculty would most certainly have considered it, and probably given a great deal of weight to student opinion. In other words, unless they found some compelling reason of educational policy to the contrary, the majority probably would have voted for it.

It has been said in defense of the Student Faculty Committee that calendar reform is a complex issue and that they may well have decided that the present system is better than any other alternatives. If this is so, I think they should nevertheless be severely faulted since, at least according to the poll, the very great majority of the students they purport to represent do not agree with them. Since it is possible to obtain directly the views of the students on matters of major importance, I believe it is improper to rely upon the votes of so-called "representatives," particularly where direct evidence of student views is available. If the people want change and their "representatives" oppose it, then something is very wrong somewhere!

"But," say others, "the problem is that student opinion is uninformed. Only the student representatives who have studied the problem at some length can appreciate the complexities and the problems." In part, this is true. Although Proposal A which schedules all examinations before Christmas vacation may be fine for second- or third-year students, does it really give first-year, first-term students the opportunity to pull all their material together and prepare for finals? I believe that many members of the Faculty felt that the initial fall term uninterrupted by any major holidays and only a four-day reading period would not provide enough opportunity for the uninitiated, green law student to put together his courses, get his writing and other assignments out of the way, and adequately prepare for finals.

Another problem results from the early registration and beginning of classes. Probably the great majority of law students are engaged in some kind of gainful employment during the summer months. Many work assignments probably run through the end of the summer, and in some cases up until the Labor Day holiday. How many students would be seriously inconvenienced and perhaps unable to participate in some meaningful work experiences if they had to be back to register on August 28, and in classes before the end of August?

Finally, the three calendar proposals largely focussed on the problems of the fall and spring terms with little or no regard for the summer school. Yet, a large number of students take classes during the summer and calendar changes may have an important effect on them. Nevertheless, although there are many important problems which may not have been considered by any of the students who voted in the recent poll, the fault, again, must be placed in large part at the feet of

Student Government. These issues are not so complex that they could not have been understood and appreciated by the average law student, had some reasonable efforts been made to communicate with him. A logical way of dealing with the problem would have been to set out a number of proposals somewhere early in the fall and present these in the *Advocate*. The problems with each of these plans could have been discussed, and advocates and opponents of each point of view could have been given space to present their viewpoints. A public hearing might have been held initially to help get general student support, and public meetings could have been used later to air the different points of view and the problems associated with calendar reform.

With this as a prerequisite, one could reasonably expect an informed student opinion to be reflected in a poll, and if the poll had been timely, the Faculty could have acted on the basis of it. As it was, the Faculty was faced with a proposal which was not supported by Student Government, and with the very real possibility that a new poll next year might overwhelmingly request some third type of calendar. Thus, we would have been faced with student dissatisfaction next year and with a see-sawing calendar changing from year to year making it difficult for everybody, particularly the Law School, to make long-term commitments.

In short, I think that Student Government is more to blame on this one than the Faculty. Why was there no previous public discussion? Why was the decision not to take the poll made so late? Why, if members of the Student Faculty Committee had "seen the light" and decided that the present system was the best were they unable to communicate this information and convince the large number of their fellow law students who obviously felt otherwise? Why was there so little communication between Student Government and the Faculty, between the Student Faculty Committee and the *Advocate*, and between Student Faculty Committee and the SBA? Finally, where the Hell was the SBA, aside from substituting one "dynamic leadership" for another, and belatedly doling out money to student groups?

The Dean says that it is probably too late this year to do anything more about calendar reform for 1972-73. Well, let's do it right next year! If students want a change in the calendar, let them elect representatives to the Student Faculty Committee and the SBA who know how to get things done, and get them started early. Let's have some open meetings, open discussion, articles in the *Advocate*, debates, posters, position papers, or whatever else it takes to adequately inform the student body so that they can vote intelligently. Let's then have a poll which will accurately determine and reflect student opinion on this important issue, and let's get it to the faculty in time to make a reasonable decision.

By the way, while you are reading this, anonymous grading for this spring term is still up in the air. The problem has been dumped back in the hands of Student Government. Let's hope they don't blow this one also!

## Banzhaf Groups Work for Public Interest

by Dave Cooper

Advocate News Editor

With the objective of making corporate and administrative giants responsible to the needs of the public, eleven teams of law students began their campaigns during last semester. Many of the groups have continued their projects and the following is a status report on these groups.

### BAR

The students in BAR believe that the minimum fee schedule that serves as the "suggested" rate list for lawyers in the District (and is a common device in most other jurisdictions) is a not too subtle form of price-fixing. This is especially relevant because the schedule rates are enforced, with the threat of disbarment for noncompliance, against lawyers

who might want to offer quality service at a cheaper rate. BAR plans to file a petition with the D.C. Court of Appeals, asking the court to stop the practice.

### DEAD GIVEAWAY

The Dead Giveaway group conducted a six-month investigation of the cemetery industry in order to uncover instances of fraud in the sale of allegedly free graves to veterans. The group testified before the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee and submitted to the Senate a proposed bill to curb the practice. The group also plans to file a request with the Federal Trade Commission that a complain be issued against the major violators.

### LEAD

The students filed an FTC complaint request against American Oil after an article in

the Washington Post revealed that Amoco gasoline, touted as being lead free, actually contains substantial quantities of lead.

### MEDIA

This group filed a complain with the Federal Communications Commission against the makers of Wonder Bread because of their deception in advertising this product on television.

### SCRAP

The students that formed SCRAP discovered that the rates for transporting scrap iron and steel and other recycled products by rail was roughly twice that of shipping the raw materials. Their curiosity was further aroused when their investigation disclosed that Union Pacific and Northern Pacific, two of the nation's

largest railroads, own mineral rights on 18 million acres of land from which a large portion of the raw products are derived.

The conclusion was inescapable. SCRAP decided to act to prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from kowtowing to the big railroads' interests. They decided to use the fact that the ICC has never filed an "environmental impact statement" in compliance with Federal law, when it has granted the railroads their massive rate increases. A 2.5% rate increase was scheduled for the beginning of the year, and SCRAP was able to obtain the ICC's promise to file the impact statement in return for SCRAP's promise not to seek a preliminary injunction to prevent the increase. SCRAP eventually hopes to challenge the entire discriminatory rate structure.

### SHOCK

This group consists of four new members and one carry-over from last year. SHOCK is the first environmental group to be allowed to intervene directly in an electrical utility rate-making case. Pepco has requested a 23% rate increase from the Washington Public Service Commission, and SHOCK is asking WPSC to condition approval of the new rates with an increase by Pepco of its research and development budget.

This includes a major allocation for anti-pollution devices and a large cut-back in its advertising and promotional activities which SHOCK claims leads to increase electrical usage when the supply of power is at its lowest. SHOCK also wants a revamping of the rate structure which favors commercial users (see BANZHAF, p. 7)



BANZHAF, from p. 6

# Groups Continue Campaign

by charging diminishing rates as the amount of electricity used increases.

SLAB

In an action designed to obtain similar results as in the warning label put on cigarette packages, LABEL is petitioning the FTC to force manufacturers of alcoholic beverages to put a warning on the bottle to the effect that use of the contents may be habit-forming.

SLICE

This rroup filed for an FTC complaint against six of the largest corporations in the food industry including General Foods, General Mills, and Safeway, to force the industry to come up with a safer "pop-top" opener for its cans.

SLICE is particularly concerned about the potential for injury of young children, particularly with the proliferation of cans of pudding and other products that appeal to children and have the dangerous "pop-top" lids.

SOAP

A "Fairness Doctrine" complaint has been filed with the FCC by SOAP in order to get the networks to broadcast an anti-pollution commercial, intended to counter advertisements on television for detergents containing phosphates.

They are contemplating asking for a ban of all detergent advertising until the current controversy concerning phosphates is settled.

SAFE-TRIP

Concerned about the use of tires on trucks and buses that have been retreaded several times by cheap but questionable techniques, SAFE-TRIP has filed a petition for rule-making with the Department of Transportation. The rule would cover truck and bus tires and would be very similar to a rule previously promulgated by D.O.T., which set up standards for retreading automobile tires.

SAFE-TRIP has been deterred in its investigation of retreading techniques because of the non-cooperation of the General Services Administration, which has a detailed listing of specifications for retreading that the students need but cannot obtain from GSA. Their "freedom of information" petition for the study was met

with a request by GSA counsel for \$800 from SAFE-TRIP to cover "research fees."

SAFE

Dismayed by reports that Volvo automobiles were not all they were made out to be in Volvo's advertising, these students investigated numerous complaints from Volvo owners. Safe found that Volvo back windows fell out, accelerators stuck, and most disturbing in light of Volvo advertising about Volvo's ability to negotiate rough winter weather, Volvos experienced difficulties in cold weather starts.

Yet, Volvo advertising has been so effective, that most consumers who did not own a Volvo and were contacted in a SAFE study, associated the automobiles with the very highest in quality. Along with Nader's Center for Auto Safety, SAFE engaged in the first meeting between a consumer group and an auto manufacturer, during which a representative for Volve accepted the results of the Nader-SAFE study and promised to try to rectify the problems disclosed.

The Swedish press who covered the meeting subjected the Volvo representatives to very sharp questioning. Safe has filed a request with the FTC to order Volvo to cease its deceptive advertising and to spend 25% of its advertising budget to rectify the deception already caused the American public.

IMPORTANT

Advocate Staff Meeting  
Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.

D.C. P.I.R.G.. from p. 1

# Nader: Refunds Serve as Check

P.I.R.G.'s potential value, and emphasized that such an organization in the Nation's Capitol would have even greater potential as a lobbying force on the federal government.

Nader congratulated local supporters of the movement for taking what he termed "the hardest way" to get organized, by requiring majority support of the student body through petitions. He contended that the regular assessment on the student body was essential to make the P.I.R.G. a viable force, since regular income would enable it to offer prospective personnel the security of assurance of its continued existence. This would greatly improve the group's recruiting strength.

He also termed the effort an example of democracy in action,

by allowing majority rule while protecting minority rights through its system of permitting refunds. The refunds would also serve as a check on the group's activities, since lack of support by the student body could dry up the organization's funds.

Nader was also sharply critical of law schools, which he termed "isolated ivory towers" which prepare their students for "roles that service wealth and power." He claimed that there was a "natural tendency to recede into

abstractions" in the law school, rather than doing effective clinical field work, as a matter of convenience to students and faculty, and contended that law students, as well as undergraduates, would benefit from greater associations with blue-collar and poor people.

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## Protest over Sioux Death In Dakota

Following a second autopsy, the body of Raymond Yellow Thunder, a Sioux who died last month in Gordon, Nebraska, showed no evidence of mutilation or torture, a lawyer with the Native American Rights Fund of Boulder, Colorado, said on Thursday.

However, Indians continued their protest of the death, as 300 Indians stormed a trading post at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, site of the last clash between the Sioux and the U.S. cavalry.

The body of Yellow Thunder was found in a car in Gordon on Feb. 20, seven days after, according to an official, he was forced to strip from the waist down and dance "Indian style" at a local American Legion hall.

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## Program Board Presents

March 15 Mr. Farkas - Bureau of Prisons speaking at 8PM, Center 410-415

March 17 COUNTRY FAIR with booths behind the library from 3-7 PM.  
WESTERN FOLK DANCING with a caller in the Center Ballroom, 8:30-11:30 film - THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW, 7 & 9:30, bld. C  
50 cents, tickets at the Info Desk.

March 19 COUNTRY WESTERN MUSIC JAM in the Ballroom from 2-5 PM

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## Passover Meals

This year, the observance of Passover takes place from Wednesday night March 29th through Thursday night, April 6th. The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at GW, 2129 F Street, N.W. is arranging to serve special Passover meals beginning Sunday evening April 2nd through Thursday evening April 6th.

All reservations MUST be made and prepaid before March 24th. Because of the need to order the Passover food in advance, NO EXTRA MEALS WILL BE PREPARED. Meal tickets will be given to those people who have made reservations. These tickets MUST be presented at the time of the meal.

Breakfast 8 AM to 10AM Lunch 11:30 AM to 1:15 PM  
Dinner 4:30 PM to 6:30 PM

No. 1 ALL MEALS (13)	\$22.50 (26.00 non-members)
No. 2 5 dinners, April 2-6	\$14.00 (16.00 non-members)
No. 3 Individual dinners	@\$3.25 (3.50 non-members)
No. 4 4 lunches, April 3-6	\$6.00 (7.00 non-members)
No. 5 Individual lunches	@\$1.75 (2.00 non-members)
No. 6 4 breakfasts, April 3-6	\$2.75 (3.50 non-members)
No. 7 Individual breakfasts	@ .75 (1.00 non-members)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
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Check subscription No.'s and dates if desiring individual meals  
( ) No.1 ( ) No.2 ( ) No.3 ( ) No.4 ( ) No.5 ( ) No.6 ( ) No.7

	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6
Brkfast -	( )	( )	( )	( )
Lnch -	( )	( )	( )	( )
Dinner ( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

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KIBBUTZ, from p. 3

# Exploring the Communal Life of a Kibbutz

the Director, will sew clothes. The idea here is to encourage personal growth and allow fresh minds and innovation in the different work areas.

An iron rule at the kibbutz is that everybody who can, works 8 hours a day, six days a week, and sometimes 4 hours on the seventh day (Saturday). Children above the age of 12 and on vacation must work and people over 65 must work. Senta's mother is 93, and she still works 4 hours a week sewing buttons. The emphasis is on everyone doing his share rather than actual productivity.

Meals are served between 6-9 in the morning, 12-1 at midday, and 6-7 in the evening. Anyone missing a meal at these times has to go without food until the next meal. There is no cafeteria or grocery store where you can buy your own food at your leisure.

Houses are uniform. Each single member or couple is given a four-room apartment with a living room, bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen. All houses are equipped with modern furniture, a radio-Hi-Fi, and other small furnishings.

All Galed members receive a salary of 600 lbs. (\$180) a year, aside from free medical care, housing, food, clothes, and entertainment. They are free to

spend this to buy articles in the city on their day off, or to spend it during their vacation. Members of the Ulpan and work volunteers receive 24 lbs. (\$7.00) a month. Needless to say, these don't compare to salaries in the cities.

All members get a two-week vacation and 100 lbs. (\$30) vacation money every year. Usually people go to an apartment by the sea paid for by the kibbutz for that year. (This year it was to the town of Natanya near Tel Aviv, and next year it will be to Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba.) The vacations are rotated so that no more than four people are on vacation from the kibbutz at any time.

All members of the kibbutz under 65 are reserves in the army. The men must serve 40 days a year (the women 19) at an army post, and for the rest of the year they are on immediate call. After Egypt shot down an Israeli plane in September, a temporary mobilization was called; and Michael, Yetzrak, and others went immediately to their respective army units. Within 24 hours, all Israel can be totally mobilized for war, and within another 24 hours it can be back in a normal peace economy.

There is almost no crime on the kibbutz. Robbery and

physical violence are virtually non-existent. From birth the kibbutzaiks are raised to share all they have; and the idea of one person gaining at the expense of another is just not there. Drugs are absolutely prohibited, and alcoholism is rare. Nonmarital sex is accepted, but is hindered by a lack of privacy and places to go. It's almost impossible to keep any secrets in such a small community.

Galed, like most other kibbutzim, needs new members; and generally it welcomes them. Before a person can apply for membership, he must live and work at the kibbutz for one year. Then he applies for membership and waits one more year. After that time, the members of the kibbutz vote on his admission, and a 2/3 vote is needed. The new member must agree to give all his money and other holdings over to the kibbutz for as long as he is a member. He cannot buy a large house and other things which regular members don't have, and he cannot leave an inheritance for his children.

If a member wants to leave Galed, he can receive back any resources which he had before coming into the kibbutz. If a member wants to take a long vacation, he must officially quit the kibbutz and then seek readmission upon his return.

Last summer two young kibbutzniks left Galed. Hagar, a young woman told me, "I am 26, and I'm still not married. There is no point in me staying at Galed where I will meet no one new. So I'm going to Jerusalem to get an MA in psychology."

Later a young man called Shimon left Galed suddenly without any notice. A friend of his told me he had gone to Holland, with all expenses paid by an uncle there. "He needs to grow," Shimon's friend told me. "He needs to smoke pot, to work in a factory, to be on his own. He even wants to go to America—he wants to find out what the world is all about."

## Children

All babies stay with their mothers until the age of six weeks. Then the infants are taken to the Childrens House to live with others the same age. Parents and friends can visit the child and take him on walks, but they cannot take the child with them overnight.

As the child grows up, every two years his group moves to an older childrens house, and to other "metapelets" or teachers. It is customary for children to go to their parents' homes between the hours of 4-8 in the evening, and all day on Saturdays. I noticed that during

these hours, the families played on the grass and had a great time. The 4-8 schedule seems to allow parents time to play with their children without having the burdens of feeding them, changing their clothes, and putting them to bed.

During the summer, there were several American and Moroccan children who joined the Childrens Houses after having had several years of a non-kibbutz upbringing. I noticed that they screamed, cried, laughed, and ran around wildly, while the kibbutz-raised children quietly ignored them. The two groups seemed to reflect basic differences between a communal society and an individualistic one.

It is now five months since I was at Kibbutz Galed, and I remember it with mixed feelings.

Galed is a real miracle for those who founded it. Michael, Senta, Yitzrak and others in the older generation have made Galed a fortress against all invaders and a comfortable and honorable home for their families. They have reason to be proud.

At the same time, Galed has no challenge for the younger generation. Young kibbutzniks with ambition must go to the city or must build their own kibbutz, for Galed is now somewhat smug and stagnant.

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